THE DAILY RUSSING TELEGRAPH THE THE ADDITIONAL PRODUCT OF TAXABLE

THIRD EDITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RECENT RAID.

Interesting Review of Its Inception and Character.

FROM VICKSBURG

Dedication of "Grant" Monument.

LATER FROM REBELDOM.

Fourth of July in the Union Camps.

To-Day's Legal, Financial and Commercial News.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Spreial Desputch to The Strenging Telegraph. Baltimone, July 15 .- All is quiet here to-day. No armed Rebels are heard of in the State. The pass system is now abolished here for all travelers and citizens. Business is now being actively resumed. Refogees are going home. The accounts received from all parts of Western Maryland state that the Rebets made a complete sweep of borses, cattle, and stores of every kind. The whole country is ravaged, and the people are unable to secure their crops. Our authoritics continue making arrests of many prominent Secessionists. All the railroad companies are vigorously engaged in repairing damages, and regular travel will soon be resumed in every

REVIEW OF THE REBEL RAID

Washington, July 13 .- The siege of Wash ing on, not quite as long in duration as the sign of Troy, and hardly as glorious as Derry or Sara-gorsa, has been at long h raised, and there is now restoration of communication with you of th outside world, whose fears and anxiones regard outside world, wasse rears and anxience regard ing the fate of the capital we have been able to imagine. This morning it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from in front of the defenses of Washington, and though they still show pickets at Bladenstong and on the rei raid, there is good reason to believe that the main force is marching towards the Potomac to make wood their vertext with all these than were soon their vertext with all these than a week. good their retreat with all th loot that a week o animerrupted plunder has afforded them. II.

It is too early yet for us to make up our minds whether we ought to laugh over the demonstrate of an affair more farcies than tragical, or whether we should feel a devout thankfulness for a great deliverance. There is enough that is droll to justify the former, were it not checked by the effection of how much there is mortifying and humiliating in the circumstances of this Rebel

A great army is planted before the lines of A great army is planted before the war centre; but the Rebels, by a movement of matchless boldness, are able for a time to transfer the seat of war to the north of the Potomic, are permitted to roam through and ravage a loyal State, and are able finally to throw the capital of the nation into a siege, and inspire others than the faint-hearted with lears and forebodings for its

Now that it is over, one can speak with more freedom than was erewhile allowable, and hence it is not improper to confess that Washington has, for two or three days past, been more really "layested" than Richmond ever has been. It is true the Potomac river, a great natural line of communication, has been open to us; but our rect and customary communications with the l orth and West have been and now remain severed; and this not merely by the damage done by the nonned raisers, but by the fact that the on my placed himself on our communications which, believe in most the communications believe, is more than General Grant ha t done with respect of the communications of

Never yes, in all their invasions, have the Recels attempted a sything so bold; and although there can be no donor that Washington has be-fore been in far more real danger of capture than at any time during this late affair, yet never be-fore have the keels been able to make the capital seem to be in so much danger; and for the first time they have won the celas, whatever this may be worth, of an actual investment of the defenses of Washington. Cheap glory, but they will no doubt, make the most of it

Three opportunities the Rebels have had of cap turing Washington; the first was immediated second was after the defeat of Pope, and the third is the present occasion But the latter they last before even they reached the front of Washington. Has they concentrated and marched directly on Washington, without waiting for plunder, there is no teiling what might have been the result of a vigorous blow: but when they arrived it was too late. Wash-ington was safe, not only in its circle of fortifications, but in the veteran defenders who stood behind them.

HI. But this, and all other questions arising out of the raid, depend for their determination on the one capital point as to the design of the Rubelsin the movement into Maryland. And this apply reduces itself to a single alternative; -- II d the in-vasion a strictly military aim, or was it under-taken for the purpose of plunder together with such in idential military advantages as might be gained? Although from present appearances, there is very little to indicate that the Rabots ca-tertained the former design, and almost every-thing to indicate that they limbed their amounts thing so insocate that they him so their an inten-to the Inthirr, yet there was much, even as hate as-yesterday, to lead to the conclusion that they were aiming at nothing short of a transfer of the worte the soll of the loy of states, and the ap-ture of the capatal. The force in Maryland was callinged even by adding heads, at nothing less than their thousand on the last of nothing less than their thousand. than thirty thousand men, white it was necessithat another column, consisting or the whole of Longstreet's Corps, was on its way from Gordonsville. This view of the outer was taken by the Washington Star of Monday, when the payor made the following declaration.

The Recoi approx to a becamended down the Valley to arreit, committing the savely, under resonant of the temporal state sail, and became the temporals three tigs. Hancon Imb den and Ma Tanala is processed at the desirable to a minimal state.

moreover, to acrefire the weight of fact by the testimony of a Union scout, who yesterday avered to Secretary Stanton that he had the previous flight slept in Longstreet's company that his forces were encamped near Managas

Now if these estimates could be taken as re-Now if these estimates could be taken as re-li ble, they would seem to indicate, on the part of Lee, the most serious designs. It was recli-oned that these were already in Maryland size coun and of Breezingdue (two divisions), the whole of Ewell's old corps, under command of fine and Early, while at least two brigades of Hill's corps were understood to have been with-drawn from Grant's front more than a fortugal before.

These, with the superaddition of Longstreet's

command, would consiltate a force much too formulable for a more raiding party, while it would be fair to infer that the detachment of so large a portion of Lee's army from in front of the Union force would indicate a purpose on the part of the Rebel General of giving up Petersburg, and even Richmond.

and even Richmond.

I am one of those who have always held the opinion that when the worst came to the worst with Lee—when he should feel it impossible much longer to hold on to Richmond—he would play the last remaining card—attempt to ex-change the Rebel capital for the capital of the Ur ted States. And though it has generally been a speed that a movement on Washington by the h lets, with the Union army observing them so cleady as it new does, would be nothing short of Moress, and must result in their atter destru tion; yet the success that has attended the present invasing common, the secrecy with which the movement was conducted, and their nearness to clutching even the highest price hadit, suggest the prudence of modifying semewhat the eer takey of the dictum that the Robels never could move on Washington with the Union army watch-

But the movements of the Rebels and the amere of their operations are against the pre-Sumption that any such ambificits project are a them in the present myssion. And first of all, there is no evidence whatever that this force reached asysting like the surveith attributed to it by the afrighted sonts of terror-stricken to it by the alrighted scale of terror-stricken fugatives, who have been the authors of most of the welling numbers that have been given out. It has, in thet, been one of the greatest misfortunes arising out of the trofleciency of the Generalism who, up to the time the hye is sarrived before Washing on, were mirrosted with the duths of the king their advance, that we have had no estimate even agree morasted with the duths of the charge through the have had no estimate even agree morasted with the duths of the valley through which the Rebels, as on the occasion of hots their grevious invasions, entered the dominion of the royal States, had his troops so faultily disposed that he was not even aware of the approach of the enterny, and he was never all rawards willing to get mare enough to them to learn their numbers. General Wallace, who met the enough in the chief engagement they have delivered on the soil of Maryland, put them at twenty thousand well of Maryland, put them as twenty thousand near but this again, is simple conjecture. It is tree that the reports of the leviel prisoners them-elves have all assigned a great figure to the column of invasion, putting it invariably at forty

housend at least, and claiming reinforcements ming. I there is the very best reason to believe that there follows He either winingly or unwis-tingly—either because they are told to do so, or because they know no better. One of these state ments, I confers, for a moment staggered me. A Rebel licutenant, mortally wounded, called in his fall-tuess, for some water or brandy. Some of the latter was given him, and be then, with great solemnity, and con-cious of his moribund state, averred that the Confederate force which had fought Watlace at Monocacy numbered twenty thousand men-that this was but one-half their force, the emaining half having diverged on another road, and that an additional column of forty thousand under General Lee was on its way up to join the force then in Maryland. Whether or not be believed what he said I know not; if he was

guilty of perjury in his dying heer, his soul has already answered for it.

Another fact which militates against the hy-pothesis that the Rebeis aimed at the capture of ashington, is the extraordinary degree to which their forces have been scattered. A force itstributing itself from Harper's Perry to Blackensturg and lialitimore, may be well calculated for raking into its drag-net all the spoils of the for raking into its drag-net at the spoils of the country, and for inflicting the most extensive possible damage; but for effective military blows concentration is, of course, absolutely essential. It does not appear that the Rebels were ever really concentrated, although it is not improbable that they had the major portion of their force massed at Monocacy, and pe haps, also, they had a good part of it before Washington. In the latter case we are again conducted to the belief that their force was inconsiderable. They yesterday made a respectable show in front of Fort Stevens and Fort Lincoln; but certainly nothing more than a moderately heavy skirmish line—no line of batile, no such masses of men as were conjured than a moderately heavy skirmish line—no line of battle, no such mass-so in men as were conjuned up by lively imaginations at the front, out of "columns of dist." I should think that twolve or liften thou and must have included the whole Rebel force in Maryland.

Fixally, in evidence that the enemy was not prepared for any serious attack on Washington, the weightiest circumstance of all is that they made now whatever. The

made none whatever. The numerous little spirts of fight they have shown have been of the most beble kind—only the rencounter of last evening reaching the proportions of a respeciable picket light. Without donot they would have been willog, had they found the opportunity—had they bund Washington defenseless—to have entered, acked, and burned it, and their expedition in his direction, was probably a reconnoiseance to ce what the chances were. They did not find hem promising, and after this they appear to have confined their efforts to keeping our large force cooped up in Washington, while the rest of the sand devoted them-cives to an extended system of pillage. They found they could do this, and throw our overwhelming numbers into a defensive attitude, and this was no doubt glory enough

What the Rebels actually accomplished may what the Rebels actually accomplished may be summed up as follows:

1. They established, for a time, a base of supplies for Lee's army in Maryland. There can be no doubt that they have been only too successful in the capture of stores, eattle, horses, &c., which they have made. In this part of their programme they have made. programme they have probably been as success ful as they could have hoped. If one could took down the highways of Virginia, he would see filing adown them long trains filled with the filing adown them long trains filled with the spona opina of this raiding campaign in Maryland.

2. By cutting the railroad communications cading into Baltimore and Washington, and drawing their forces up impudently before the detenses of the city, they won the prestige of having for the time being thrown the capitat of the nation into a species of siege. The fact of the real hollowness of this tring, it will not prevent its being taken abroad for a very significant de

monetration of our weakness.

3. By the fact of the invasion they will probaby gain, furthermore, the creatiof having shown that while we are besieging the Rebel capital we are unable to protect our own soil. This also is, of course, nothing more than specious, but it will be accepted as Gospel by our enamies at home

4. They have produced a great scare throughout all the country govered by their operations and far beyond. I should except from this and far beyond. I should except from this Washington city, which has throughout maintained a cortain dignified composure; but from Martinsburg, Hagerstown, and even north of that, they have spread terror wherever they or the report of them has gone. In Baltimore, aspealally, the exhibitions have been pictful. There is no evidence that that city has been pictful. has ever been threatened by waything more than a cavalry party, and a small one at that. And ret this squad of men has been able to coop up a force strong enough to chew up the Rebels, or ten times their number, body and boots, while bey have devoted themselves to burning house in the suborbs, and have even as stared parties of our men within the famile of the city itself.

5. They have been the life we their kness in front of Perersburg, for a brief period at least,

from the pressure of a goodly samber of Grant's 6. They have given a practical demonstration of one of the standing dangers of putting our army out of the post on the over Washington, too be in before the rates, namely, that the enemy can by a previous to the order the capiing its safety. There are reconstante of facts, for it insuces a present a work it becomes diffi-nult for any line curies to a restrict.

VL The movements of the R- of from Monocacy where they were last Standay, do not appear to have been dictated by new other consideration han those already commerced. General Wa ce did right in making a fight at Monocacy; for is the point of alvergence of the roads leading on able to hold this relat and recoles the iebels, they have could have solden any forener, of must have sought to make their way across he Potomac. But whether from the inadequate mantity, or the inefficient, rathly of his troops, or for other causes, by who, unfortunately, not

le to do so. The division of the 5th Corps which had arrived his aid, and which held the left of the railroad, ught with their usual myle; but Tyler's troops sorstly one hundred days' men), on the right, aid not be held, and broke in disorder. This ened the road to the enemy. The Rebels, on the seem to have moved with most of their force treetly towards Washington, avoiding Auti-

ore altogether. They marched by the straight routs to Wash ston, namely, the Georgetown piles, leading on Monocacy Junction, through Rocksille to sen nation. On Saturday night their advance ached Reskville, fourteen miles from the

wever, they were held at buy. This point runs the left of our line. During the forenoon, large clouds of dust, sing beyond the Robel skirmish line, gave aviace of the movement of considerable bodies of thel troops. In confirmation of this, it was now

Rebel troops. In confirmation of this, it was condibel troops. In confirmation of this, it was condibely with the enemy diverying from Rockville, were moving round toward our right. In
eact, at this point of the line, in frost of Fort
stovens, formerly Fort Massachusetts, a considerable force of Robel cavalry showed themselves Monday morning.

The point at which they appeared was in the
seignborheod of Silver Springs, old Francis P.
Blair's residence, just over the District line, in
Montgomery county, on the Seventh street road,
and just beyond the lines of our fortifications.
Here skirmishing was kept up during the mornere skirmbbling was kept up during the mornbecame somewhat severe, the Rebel sharp-shooters, under cover of the houses in the cirinity, having advanced to within twenty or thirty rods of the furt.

funtry lyegan arriving in front of Part Stevens, wi are they soon showed a strong tree. In con-ser, a nee of this managers on the part of the curry, the 6th Corps, which had just arrived and had been destined to take position on the left had been expected, from the menaring move-ments of the enemy at this point on Monday evening, that an assault would be attempted early the following morning, but nothing but skirmishing has occurred.

shirmishing has occurred.

In face it was a ready too late for the Rebels to attempt as withing. In addition to the two divisions: title 6:h Corps, the 10th Corps, with h had been ordered up from New Orleans, and had opportunely arrived in the James river, was diverted from its intended point, was shipped without transfer directly to Washington, where it was put under the efficient control of General illmore. After this no one of sound nerves had be slightest apprehension for the safety of the

During yesterday nothing occurred except skirnershing, which, toward six in the afternoon, became quite severe. Bidwell's Brigade of the 2d Division, 6th Corps, and a portion of Whend Dyrason, oth Corps, and a portion of which only Bregade, engaged the enemy and drove him or upward of a mile, with a loss to us of nearly 40 men. The enemy's loss must have been full a great, as he left eleven officers and ninery orn, too severely wounded to take away, at the residence of F. P. Blair, Sr.

This little affair was sufficient to bring the

bels to a determination. This was to retreat was expected that they would do so during be night, and the recomposeance of this morning showed that they had withdrawn. It is expected that they will cross at Edward's Ferry, though there are those who consists that the Robels may take accountage of their interior line to deal a blow at Hunter by the way.

THE VICKSBURG MONUMENT.

Anniversary of the Surrender of the City -Dedication of the Grant Monument-The "Fourth" in Vicksburg, &c. From the Verksburg Herwid, July 4.

The historic importance of the Fourth of July to the city of Vicasburg, suggests that the day should have been celebrated in grand old styre, but we are sorry to say that there were no genera arrangements made for the celebration of the lirst anniversary of the surrender of the city and the cighty-eighth of the independence of the United States. This was a subject of aim universal regret on the part of many of our citizens, who seemed to have anticipated a gran, gain day. Why there were no preparations for a general celebration we are not able to state. Early in the merging the city exhibited some signs of patietic demonstrations. The streets were crowded with persons anxiously inquiring the programme of the day. The greater number of business houses in the city displayed the Star-

and Stripes.

The day began very pleasantly; there was no dust to add to the discomiture of travelers, a fine shower of rain having failen one day pre-vious. The contrast between this day and ics anniversary is quite noticeable. The white flag then fleated over the city, and a victorious army murched through its streets after besieging it for

forty-seven days.

Well do we remember the grateful relief felt
by besiger and besieged upon the capitulation of
the city. What a grand sight it was to the Union soldier to see the white flag leasing in the breeze along with the Stars and Stripes, and when that noble ensign of American liberty was seen waving from the dome of the Court House, the Union

from the dome of the Court House, the Union soldier, so deep were his emotions, could do or say but little else than to point to "that dear old flag" and exclaim, "long may it wave."

Feeling the necessity of some kind of a demonstration to relieve the tedium of the day, an imprompta celebration was gotten up by Lieutenaut E. S. Johnston, Post Quartermaster, who turned out the full force of his department for the occasion. There were six twelve-multi-teams in the procession, headed by a brass band.

procession, headed by a brass band.

The procession proceeded to the headquarters of Major-General Slocum, where it was haited and speeches made. Captain J. W. Davis, Comand speeches made. Captain J. W. Davis, Commissary of Sub-sistence, was introduced and made
a very apprepriate and particitie speech of an
hour's length, during which the Captain was frequently cheered. We regret that we are not able
to give a snopais of his speech. It will be remembered that the Captain is a War Democrat
of the Logan and McClernand school, and is
wholly devoted to the cause of his country.

Private Gregg, of the 124th Regiment Illinois
Infantry, was next introduced, and speke for
nearly an hour in regular old-fashioned Fourth
of July style, drawing forth repeated cheering.

of July sivie, drawing forth repeated cheering.
Major Harces, United States Army, was loudly called for, and responded in a short and telling speech, after which it was aunounced that the Grant Pemberton monument would be erocted at three o'clock in the afternoon, under the direction of Major McKee, Provost Marshal. The ass midage then dispersed.

Owing to the ill health of Major McKee, the

owing to the ill health of Major McKee, the erection of the monument was given by him in charge to Major Barnes and Captain Anderson, United States Army, who proceeded to the site, and found that overy preparation had been made for the ceremony by Mr. Edward Miner, foreman, in the employ of Captain William Finkler, Assistant Quartermaster, and to whom belongs the credit of baving originated the scheme under the direction of the Captain. direction of the Captain.

Quite a large assemblage having collected, the
monument was placed in position at half-past
four o'clock, under the direction of Major Barnes

and Captain Anderson, assisted by several other persons, among whom the editorial "we" was be found. The affair passed off splendidly, and every one cogniged felt as though he had per formed only what duty required, without display or ceremony.

The monument is of white marble, surrounded

by an iron fence, the whole presenting a near but rather imposing appearance. There is a square base, upon which stands the main shaft of about eight feet in length, which is surmounted by the ornamental bait. The full height of this month ment is about twelve feet. Upon the western face is the inscription :--

MAZOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, U. S. A., LIEUTERANT-GENERAL J. E. PEMBERTON,

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

26th of 12 Month, Japanese At Yebo,-My Dear Sir :- I have the respect to write few lines to you by the care of my young scholar, who is very good young men, and hoping to be very good friend to you as I had, who shall give you this letter in a person. There are three young interpreter in this embassy who have tearned English in my reom. Their names are Yato, Manda, School Hope you also be friend with those men.

I have long been intended to write you for the mawer that you sent to me by the care of Tow send Harris, a Asierican mainister to Japan. But as you know that Japan are not so free to send a letter to Foreign Country. It was therefore not

my purpose to have so postponed.

I have not forgot that I have had delighted with you in United States, and also I have remember all my good friend and many things I was very corry have heart that you have very had trouble at home. But homes the first

had trouble at home, But hoping the Government will toon put Rebels down.

We have also a little trouble at home. I supse you have already heart it that. Some b ice fired at defenceless American merchant and many other foreign ships, But was glad that your men-of-war, Wioming, beat this prince pretty hardly and sunk two or three ships.

pan are now going on very badly, but will be settled. I have lately entered into the have now therefore send by my friend with

I have now therefore send by my friend with the Cathagne to get Military book for the government's Academy. I request that you will telp them to get books if they inquired to you.

I am expecting to find a good opportunity to see in these days after your peace and ours.

I wish to have your likeness very much you will send me one. And also copy of my head description (I forget the name) that I have taken by your recommendation at New York, and I have left or lost in America.

Please this poor toys give to your children with my kind compliments. Here is in this small box

my kind compliments. Here is in this small box what we calld water flower these you shall get glass of water and put this little piece in the water, and then that said little stuff will smallenly water, and then that said little stull with antienry awell or spread and shows you what it is.

I should like to send many letters to my friends, but I have forgot their directions, therefore I do not write. Please tell my kind regards to all friend who inquire after me. I shall now close my note for I have nothing reosenther to tell you. I am remain your Respectfully,

tell you. I am remain your Respectfully.

Tarnish Onoging.

To William W. Leland, Esq.

P. S.—Plenso tell your lady that I remember I have rode on carriage with her.

Some ladys or gentlemen have sent me letters after I have return home by the care of custom. Some ladys or gentlemen have sent me letters after I have return home by the care of ensum house that I have heart. But they did not deliver me therefore I cannot answer. You will be ough to tell to those gentlemens or ladies In the course of the afternoon the Robel in- by the newspaper.

EXTRA! FOURTH EDITION.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE FRONT.

STEAMER FROM CITY POINT.

REBELS ABOUT TO ATTACK OUR FORCES. REBEL DESERTERS COMING

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 15 -The mail steamer Keyport arrived here this morning from City Point. She brought up the army mail and a

INTO OUR LINES.

number of men belonging to the 155th Ohio one hundred days men, who are sick with fever. There were some indications that the Rebels are meditating an attack upon General Grant, and they appear to be cautiously feeling our lines.

Considerable skirmishing has taken place within the past few days at different points along the lines. The Rebels seem to imagine that General Grant has been so much weakened by sending troops to the relief of Washington. that they can risk an attack. Our army is much in hopes that the Rebels will come out to make an attack under that impression.

The Rebels have taken advantage of the withdrawal of some of our gunboats from the James river, and yesterday moraing they fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States from a field battery near Wilcox's Landing.

The Weems had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the United States, not inflicting much damage. As the Keppert came down the James river,

he saw a large body of Rebel cavalry on the banks, a short distance below Wilcox's Landing. The Keyport put on all steam, and passed them with a full headway, but the Rebels made no demonstration against the boat. Nothing has as yet been heard from General

sheridan, who has gone on another raid with a large force of cavalry. He will doubtless be heard from favorably within a day or two. Rebel deserters continue to come within our

lines in considerable numbers. The Keyport brought up twenty-one.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIA" AT CAPE RACE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "NIAGARA" AT CHERBOURG.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sy. John's, N. F., July 15.—The steamer Cala-donia, from Glasgow on the 6th instant, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this morning, bound for New York. Her news is three days later; but is unim-

The Emperor and Empress of France were to The Emperor and Empress of France were to leave Fontainsbleau on the 7th, respectively for Vichy and St. Cloud.

Rumors were affoat that the Confederate stranger Florida was waiting outside of Cherlang for the Kontrage.

ourg for the Kearsarge.
The United States steamer Niagara was orlered from Antwerp to Cherbourg. The Germans are erecting batteries opposite

The steamer Olympus had arrived out, and the audian mail steamer from Quebec arrived at wille, below Londonderry, on the 6th, FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Six Steambouts Burned-Loss 8500,000 Sr. Louis, July 15 .- The steamboats Welcome Glasgow, Sunshine, Cherokee, Northerner, and E. F. Dix were burned at the levee carry this morn-The loss will probably reach half a million

DEPREDATIONS OF THE "FLORIDA." New York, July 15 .- The schooner George Latimer, captured and burned on the 18th of May, by the Florida, was from Baltimore for Pernambuco, with a heavy cargo.

The captain, mate, second mate, and cook, were put aboard the Nordrucahal, June 5, in lat. 22, N., long, 42. The remainder of the crew of the schooner were shipped on the Florida.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

Latest from Petersburg-Sharpsbooting and Shelling -Mahone's Captures, &c. From the Richmond Enquirer, July 9. Yesterday was the quietest day Petersburg has enjoyed during the siege. Parties who left at haif-past four o'clock state that few if any shells

were thrown into the city during the day. They beard of none. The only cannonading of any importance occurred from several of our batte ies, which operated at periods of the day upor The Express of yesterday (July 8) contains the

following - It is literally true that there is nothing stirring it is literally true that there is nothing stirring along the lines of the two armies in front of Petersburg except dust, which in clouds and votumes fills the roadides and every conceivable place trodden by man or beast. This, added to the sweitering heat, makes it anything but com-SHARPSHOUTING AND SHELLING,

But this is not all that is uncomfortable about a walk to the from. On some parts of the lines the sharpshooters on both sides have an ugg ractice of shooting at everything they see, and hen again the shells—those awful things—are ever and amon hurring through the air to the error of all non-combatants, and to the octaoral annoyance of the straggling soldiers.

PRISONES AND THEIR STORIES. Yesterday several prisoners were brought in, mong them a lieutenant of cavalry, "just all the way from Cork." He represents the covalry arm the Yankee service as being in anything but best plight. In other words, he says it is sed up, and will not now musher one-fourth what it did when the campaign commenced. Their operations on the north side of the James, and on the south side of the Appomattos river, will lay them on the sholf, and render them use s for weeks to come. The other prisoners say that Barnard is still in MAHONE'S CAPTURES.

The battle flags recently captured by General Maboue, ten in number, were yesterday sent to the War Office in Richmond. By the by, this the war office in Richmond. By the by, the division of Anderson's, commanded by Mahone, has captured eline the campaign bagan thirty-six hundred prisoners, fitteen colors, cloven pieces of artillery, and party three thousand stand of small arms, besides putting out of the way immense numbers of fithy, lousy, greasy Varders. DESERTERS FROM GRANT'S ARRY.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Ivor, we learn that the country there and from thence to Suffolk is lined with tragglers and descripts from Grant's army. He represents the numbers to be extremely large, and the men are exerting every effort to escape arrest. The country around Petersburg does not suit them. The weather is too hot for comfort, good water too scarce, and Confederate bullets The finited crops in that section have been completely destroyed by the enemy's forasing parties, and but little is left the remaining inhabitatis to subsist upon. If Grant's Army remains on the south side much longer the counties open to his troops will be desolated and ruined.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

PURSUIT BY OUR TROOPS.

FORCE AND INTENTIONS OF REBELS.

HOW THEY ESCAPED. WHO IS TO BLAME?

WASHINGTON MARKETS TO-DAY,

Special to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 15 .- The enemy have suc coded in effecting a safe retreat across the Potomuc, which they began last Tuesday afternoon. Our forces followed them on Wednesday, but the pursuit has as yet accomplished nathing beyond the picking up of stragglers. Rockville was the Rebel base of operations, and its possession accured their safe retreat. On Wednesday noon the

Rebels passed through Rockville. When they were leaving the town on their return to Edwards' Ferry, they were harassed considerably by Colonel Lovell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. His force, numbering about 500 dismounted cavalry, driving them until their rear guard was reinforced, when he was obliged to fall back. Before doing so, however, he had quite a sprightly engagement with them, during which he had seven wounded and one killed.

The Rebels lost several kided; a colonel, believed to be mortally wounded, who was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Roakville; two wounded whom they could not carry away, and a large number of others, wounded, whom they took with them in the carriages and

wagons they had stolen. The retreat was simultaneous throughout their whole line, or mearly so, a small portion passing down the River road, and the remainder of their force concentrating from various directions, and pussing through Rockville, en route for Edwards' Ferry, where a most their entire force crossed They commenced retreating on Tuesday, and their front line passed Rockville and other adjacent roads upon a line with that place at tweive o'clock on Tuesday night, and was continually falling back until twelve o'clock on Wednesday, when the rear of their main body had gone. They retained their pickets at Rockville and at the cross-roads, and on river roads. as well as upon the road leading towards Frederick, until between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening. Almost their entire force is be-Heved to have crossed the river on Wednesday

night. The foe consisted simply of stragglers, a considerable number of whom were captured by our dismounted cavalry and the advance of one of our corps. Last evening, our advance commander had his headquarters at Poolesville, about thirty miles from Washington, and three miles from the Potomac. It is much to be regretted that we did not know as much about Rebel movements Tuesday, P. M., as we did Wednesday afternoon. Had such been the case, our men might have gone out from the fortifications, made the reconoois sance, and on Tuesday evening made a general forward movement, and caught the enemy in all the details of a retreat. But fortune smiled upon the foe, and while we waited for the assault upon the fortifications of Washington, our strewd and wily enemy was making good his escape under the very nose of our army. He has gone, carrying with him all his stock and plunder. The North has been a third time disgraced with invasion. If the enemy should a fourth time appear in our border, will we have one good militia regiment to oppose them?

Querillas on the James River. On Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, while one of our propellers was going up the James river, the Rebuls fired upon her from Wilcox's Landing. Two solid shots struck the vessel just above the water line, but failed to inflict any material damage. A gunboat immediately moved up and shelled the Rebels, and ther landed a force, which pursued the enemy quite a distance.

Cronkings of the Wiscacres. There are hundreds of people here who are trying to prove that the Rebel force lately in Mary land numbered seventy or eighty thousand men. We wish, for the honor of the nation, it had been so, as we should not now be suffering from the disgrace of our capital having been in vested by twenty thousand men.

Somebody was to blame-first, for the advance of the enemy into Maryland, and again for allow ing a greatly inferior force to threaten the very gates of the capital. Who was the man? There s no leather medal large enough with which to reward him for his military ability. Another Account.

It seems to be generally conceded that yesterday most all of the Rebel forces crossed at Nolan's and Edwards' Fords into Virginia. Our forces occupied Poolesville last night. The Chronicle this morning publishes some semiofficial facts going to show that the late invading force reached nearly 40,000, and that it was fully planned to seize the Capital.

Omeers from the front say, Early's and Breek intidge's Divisions were all Wednesday forenoos passing from the north of Washington to Rock ville. The Washington markets this morning were nearly destinate of provisions, using to the devastation of the country northward.

The Militin of District of Columbia. By circulon of the President, the order calling for the services of the militia and voluntuers of the District of Columbia has been resemded, and they are accordingly mustered out. Proposing Consul at Chicago.

The President has racognized H. Claussenions as Cousel of Prussia at Chicago, and Giovanul Luise Avergani as Vice Consul of Italy in New York.

The National Intelligencer understands that a

Major (or Captuin) Spencer, of the insurgent farers recently demonstrating against Washingion, embraced the opportunity before they decomped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer, a letter, in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potom so with 8000 men for the purpose of obtaining bornes, cattle, and other supplies, and having accomplished their purpose, they were on the murch back to Virginia.

Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were collecting the booty for transportation across the Potomac.

The Baltimore Militia. Special Desputch to the Eventup Telegraph, Baltimone, July 15.—The Baltimore militia

outime enrolling, and the authorities are determined to make them come up, regardless of polities. No doubt General Wallace will lay contributions on the Secession sympathizers to pay for Bradford's house, and other Rebel damages.

Steamer Spoken.

St. Jones, N. B., July 15 .- The Bararia, from New York, for Southampton, was boarded off Cape Bace, at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning.

PROBABLE GAPTURE OF ATLANTA :

Rebel Hopes and Potes. Washington, July 15 .- The Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal of the 4th of July has just been received

"A more probable solution of General Sherman's roll v is that be will make a detour south ward from Mariella, with a view of crossing the river and reaching the railread between this and West Point, and such a movement on his part would, he supposes, compel General Johnston. to move to the left, and thus leave Atlanta un-

If such be really the design of the willy Yanker commander, we have an abiling faith that he will be folled in his purpose, and brought to grief in accomplishment. We are not without the hope, moreover, that reinforcements will yet a me to the aid of our arms in sufficent strength to enable it to drive back the invadors of

"The trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle with no enemy to almoy it, and there is no reason why it might but he transcerred to this side of the river, where its services are so much

needed "While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, is below was us to do the same thing, of are were there is no alternative left but to confine

o surrender to the domination of the invader. THE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AT

MONOCACY.
FREDERICK City, July 14, via Gettysburg, July 15.-The wounded have been brought from Monocacy to this place, and are now in the Government Hospital, The exact number of them is not yet ascertained, but they will probably reach eight hundred in all, the majority of whom are Rebel wounded.

The delegates of the Christian Commission are here with hospital stores, clothing, nourishment, and stimulants, all of which are much needed by the wounded. Mr. Gideon Bants, a Union citizen of this place, has furnished the Commison's delegates with accommodations for themselves and their stores.

At Gettysburg the delegates were furnished with transportation to this city by R. G. McCreary, Esq., of that place. They also rereived considerable accessions to their stores. The railroad between Gettysburg and this place is not yet in running order.

Frederick City was well drained by the Rebels, and many of its citizens dastardly robbed, even after the raiders had received their levy of two hundred thousand dollars. A number of Averill's Cavalry were in the

Confingration at Brooklyn, N. V. Now Your, July 15, 1 o'clock, P. M.—A large re is raging in Forman street, Brooklyn. Ross motor yard, and the distillery on the opposite

city last night, and are here yet.

A number of heavy explosions have occurred.

The Russian frighte, and other vess is near here have been towed away safely. INLOOND DESPATCH. Two P. M .- The fire in Brooklyn as not Ross'

lumber yard and the distillery, but the new stores in Furman street, between State and Joralemon streets. One vessel is burning. [THIRD DESPATOR.] NEW YORK, July 15, 2:30 P M .- Woodruff & New York, July 15, 2:30 P.M.—Woodruff & Jackson's stores, in Furman street, Brocklyn, containing nitrate of soda, salipetre, sugar, hid s, &c., caught fire at noon, and are still burning. The Russian frigure was towed out of danger by four tags, without damage. The brigs Corur and Helm and a barque are destroyed. Three terribies explosions occurred.

ble explosions occurred.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison
— In this Court, in which, during the past week,
little or nothing has been done, indictments
against parties charged with selling liquor without livence were this morning taken up. There are between two and three hundred bills pending against offenders of this class, and before the against offenders of this class, and before the court is done with them, they will be of the opinion that both time and money would have been saved by a compliance with the requirements of the law. The following parties were tried and convicted.—
Sanuel Laughington, No. 211 Dean street—Sold porter and ale. He excused himself by saying that his wife sold it against his orders.

Owen Reynolds, tavern S. W. corner of Currant

alley and Locust street. The defind ant produced a license dated June 4th, but the Court dedided that the law requires that the license shall be maken out during the month of March.

John Stuber, No. 1303 Germantown road: He-old lager beer, and offered as an excuse for having no license, that he had only been there even weeks. Thomas Hamilton, Fourth above Shippen. He

produced a license dated June 15, but this, under the ruling of the Court, did not avail. Patrick Moore, Fourth and Shippen. He produced license dated June 16th, but was likewis Charles Shorts, No. 411 S. Eleventh street. He

ad no license, and was of course convicted.

Neal O'Donnel, No. 14 Cadowhill street. No. license, and was convicted.

John Miskell, Front street. He produced license dated June 6th, but that did him no good, no he was convicted. Charles Donlap, Twenty-second and Cherry

streets. He was retailing liquor under a whole sale license. This is a clear violation of law, and he was convicted. Jacob Martin, No. 1019 N. Fourth street, also was retailing under wholesale license, and was Richard Murphy, No. 209 Ruce street. He

produced a license dated June 14, and, being too late, was convicted. The cases were still being rapidly disposed of

CITY INTELLIGENCE. STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY .- Six A. M.

69. Noon, 80. One P. M., 81. Wind, East. THE UNION ARVILLIES.-The Philadelphia Uplon Arilliery was accepted by the Atjutant-General, July 11, as a Battery Company. On the 13th they offered 288 men under Major Pitzwater, a regular officer, but neither city or State c old furnish equiuments. One hundred and first-one of the number then volunteered to go with their own how the resont the next being re-nired, they were again disapp inted. Thursday, 14th, index hours' time, an infantry company of ighty, two men was recruited, inspected, and nuttred n, and will go as a company of the National Guards.

A GPLENIST REGIMENT.-We call special at tention to the claims of the Bd Cool Regiment, which has so rapidly organized that but two more companies are needed to complete the regiment. We have personal knowledge of severa of the officers connected with the organization, as also of the character of the mea that have thus far been culisted, and are contident that in every respect it will prove as fine a regiment as ever left this city. Immediate application should be made to Colonel John R. Haslett, No. 2051 Walunt street.

FACTS.-The business advice of our eminent ownsman, John Grigg, Esq.-if you have anything to well, do not fail to acquaint the publi with a knowledge of the fact-is one of the reasons why we make reference in this specia manner to the Great Central Ciothing House o Wannamacher & Brown, S. E. corner of Stath and Market streets. While day after day these conflower have not falled to announce in our advertising comeans an account of all the varied orticles of wearing appared displayed at their fumous establishment, "Oak Hall," yet, at the famous establishment, "Oak Hall," yet, at the same time, for the benefit of those who hoast that they do not read newspaper advertisements, they avail themselves of a column that, it those days of cracked skulls and bloody noses, people cannot refuse to read, if they would be posted upon the silving events of our local as well a national history.

Notices of which the above is a type are, in newspaper parlance, called "pulls." This fact is

Notices of which the above is a type are, in newspaper parlance, called "pulls." This fact is fully admitted by Messes, W. & B. As the merits of a cigar can only be tested by the pullag process, so the cheapness, durability, and excellence of their goods can only be substantiated by directing the attention of customers to their establishment, which, occe entered, the mist satisfactory sales to purchaser, as well as seller, are sure to succeed. The sales at this house for the past years have been of the most extensive character, and the description of the goods disposed of have delighted all their patrons. Strangers visiting the city will find that the most advantageous bargains are to be made at this celebrated establishment.

WHAT NEXT !- By the application of a new preparation, called the "Rmail de Paris," lawly introduced to the ladies of this city, it is said that the most repugnant features can be transformed into the most beautiful. This improvement on nature is the Invention of the French washing the face with a peculiar kind o coame! This is a new style of artificial face and one likely to become popular among latter of a cettain age and old backetors. If the inventor of the "Email de Paris" could only discover a mething now which would bleach a blacketed character, his invention would be perfect. What next?

fect. What next? To THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. - In consequence of the burning of the steamboat John Potter, at Pier No. 1, North Hiver, a few days since, passenger lines from New York to Phila-de phis by Camden and Ambor Billroad, will, until further notice, leave the pier foe, of Robin-son street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, Sundays

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 15



H. S. Laken, Stock Commission Recker, So. 7 Pag-qubar Buildings, Walnut street, below Taird PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK. United States 5s, 1881, int off. 1989 bit first interest of the states o

JAT CORNE & Co. quote Gevernment Securit neon to-day, as follows :-Certification of Indebteduess, New... Onartermaster's Vod bers...... Gold. 1-30 Bonds.....

16-40 Coupen Bonds ready for delivery to June 27 Incl Quotations of field at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange. No. 24 S. Tisted stream, accound story:

255 A M 257 II M

11 A M 256 IF M. Market weak.

104 106 0434 91

The Second National Bank of Frankford ha issued the following circular:-

second the following circular:—

SECOND NATIONAL, BANK OF PHILARMIPHIA—In accordance with US provisions of the National Currency Act, and the Articles of Association of this Benk, it has been detectained to increase the earthal store of toly thank to two Hondred and Fifty Thousand Bellares (\$250 000). Subscriptions for the proposes increase of capital will be payable on or before the first day of September coxt, and will the received in the manuer provided for in the payable on or before the first day of September coxt, and will the received in the manuer provided tor in the payable on or before the first day of September coxt, and will the received in the manuer provided for in the payable on or before the flows.

Section 13 "Whenever an increase of coxtok shall be determined upon, in accordance with the previous of the Arice of Association of the Bank, I shall be the day of the Board to Bottly all the stockholders of the sume, and to cause a subscription to be opened for such number of shall have the privilege of subscribing for such number of shall have the privilege of subscribing for such number of shall not be used to be creating stock in the Bank. If any stock ho der about of the subscribe for such critical to associate of subscribing the manufacture of the amount of stock to which he may be entitled to associate of subscribing for the manufacture of the subscriber of subscribing for the unsubscribed stock.

Subscripting a subscription of the unsubscribed of subscribing for the unsubscribed stock.

The VANCE STEWART OIL COMPANY.—The

of Directors.

William H. Arawa, Oasiber.

The Vance Stewart Oil Company is one of the
best located on the Allegheny river, lying in the
immediate vicinity of the fam us il. ver farm,
the wells upon which have been yielding uninterruptedly for about four years. The inducements
to investment on the Allegheny in preference to
Oil Creek are numerous and weighty. It is true a
larger immediate return may be looked for upon inter in negligible return may be looked for upon the creek, but the wells there do not bear that cha-neter for permanence and steady product that ch racterizes wells on the river. It is the true icy to purchase large tracts of land as the Sewart Comprny have done, and thus insure their wells again the encroachments of neigh-soring lesses, thereby making them permanently

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT. FRIDAY, July 15 .- There is not so much aclvity in Trade circles to day, owing to the decline to the

rate of field and Fereign Exchange.
In Provisions there is but little doing, and most descriptions remain without any change in prices.

In Flour the sales for shipment amounted to only a few supplied barrels extra family at \$11 506pil 75. Sales to the trade range from \$0.00 up to \$15.00 for superfine and fancy. There is nothing doing in either Rye Flour ar

Corn Meal. For Whent there is a less active demand, and yester day's figures cannot be maintained; 25:1000 bu. fair and prime red at \$1<00:01 65 % bu., but at the close the former rate was all that could be maintained. Bye is scarce, and Penna. commands \$1.7061.75. Cern is in good request, and 2400 husbels yellow sold at \$1.70, part affect and part in store. Oats are held at 95:37c. a set of new Barley, the first of the acason, has been put in market, and it is

Whisky is unsettled; sales of 100 bids. Pennsylvania and Western at \$1*755 190.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton quiet at \$1.53.20
165. Floor unsetted and declined 20.001.00: Sam,
5. South let. Only. Strongly St. Southern. \$15.250.1.
When nominally Southe, force. Corn dail and declined
letre, sales of 17,000 branchs at \$1.00 Sect and and
nominally lower. Fork declined School. Now Mose, 200.9

7. Whisty dail at \$1.70.
Hecchine—Floor, 10,019 bhits. Wheat, 7000 bushels;
Corn. 100. Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 18.3, Chimeerland peeds, 60%, Linnes Central Step 18: Minkigar Bouties, 1824; New vers Central Step 18: Minkigar Bouties, 1824; New vers Central, (NY, Ren. 18) with the Step 18: Chicago and Gamey, 12: Michigar Step 18: Chicago and Gamey, 12: Michigar series, 28; Checkenand and Publisher 1874; Pittening and Port Wasne, 181; Chicago and Crimey, 12: Pittening and Port Wasne, 181; Chicago and Northwestern, 31; Norwich Madman, 185; one Fear Certificate, 25: All Capata, 18: 1, 1075; Five Pounties, 183; Hallimonte, Joly 18.— Grain and Pour dull and certains. Whicky begiesed and manual step 18. Providens very dull.

New York, July 15. - Gold a't or ton 1 vg S2 42 is now 238, and falling.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE

CLEARED THIS MOUNTAING. Schr Reibert, Dieben, Providence,
Schr Reibert, Weiler Rean, de.
Petr R. W. Hillen, Lindian Fartres, Manire, Tgdr. Cr.,
Schr Reibert, Sanktr, Sanktra, Falout, J. E. Sawyer & Ca.,
Schr Resenn, Crowell, Hoston, Captain,
Schr T. T. Oerithger, Hackman, Beaton, Noble, Caldwell
& Co.,
Schr Reporter, Girkey, Boston, Biablaton, Graaft & Co.

ABRIVED THIS MOUNTRO.

Brig A. G. Cantell, Watson, 10 days from Trinidad do Cube, with stear to S. & W. Weski.

Brig Floor (Br.) Sears, 10 days from Trinidad de Cube, with medianes to S. Borris Wain & Co.

Prig Innerson Stunders, 14 days from Maianess, 10 ha last for urtis & saight to the Company of the C Super J. A. Griffle, Toster, If mays cross Cleufunges, with Super L-S. & w. Welsh. Zd mar, tat. Ze W. N., for \$183, space brug transpirt, form three-pool, v. s. see Arisansersa. Schrit. Bruge, Gregory, I days now New York, with sold to Willow Bumm & Sen. Schriften Help, Crowell, adays from Glovester, Mass., with mose to castalin. Schr Leite Help Crowell, a days rose to be to consider the transfer to consider the transfer to the transfer t cir Altien, Gother, days from Fall Liver, in ballast r James House, Goge, 6 days from Roston, with to Twell, e Co. Haker, 6 days from Boston, in Indiast ceir O. W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Hampton Bonds, in

radaat to Thomas Wobater,
P. McC. boy, Durborough, I day from Camber,
bob, with grain to James Barvatt.
Bebr Two Brothers, West, I day from Indian river, with
profit to Junes Marrati. BELOW. Two light harques, supposed from New York, and three manifered to the series. Official Brawings of the Shelby College

Others of Kestnow.

Grass Shi - July 14, 1884

43, 66, 14, 57, 22, 69, 38, 10, 17, 29, 27, 75

8, 25, 21, 18, 22, 11, 70, 50, 34, 21,

Circulars sent by adacessing g. Surgeons & On.

Covington, Kr.